

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

In a method of operating a flue gas purifying plant (10) having at least one absorber chamber (11) in which  
5 CO and NO are oxidized simultaneously by means of a catalyst in a first absorber (15) according to the SCONO<sub>x</sub> principle and the resulting NO<sub>2</sub> is absorbed on the catalyst surface, and in which, furthermore, SO<sub>2</sub> is oxidized by means of a catalyst in a second absorber  
10 (14) connected upstream of the first absorber (15) according to the SCOSO<sub>x</sub> principle and the resulting SO<sub>3</sub> is absorbed on the catalyst surface, the absorber chamber (11) is separated from the flue gas flow in regularly recurring regeneration cycles and is  
15 regenerated by means of a regeneration gas containing hydrogen, the two absorbers (14, 15) of the absorber chamber (11) being regenerated one after the other.

In such a method, the risk of deactivation of the  
20 SCONO<sub>x</sub> absorber (15) by residual SO<sub>3</sub> from the SCOSO<sub>x</sub> absorber (14) is reduced by virtue of the fact that regeneration gas flows through the two absorbers (14, 15) against the direction of the flue gas flow during the regeneration.

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(Fig. 2)